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Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1267 (1999) concerning Al-Qaida and the Taliban and associated individuals and entities

Letter dated 11 December 2003 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Indonesia to the United Nations addressed to the Chairman of the Committee

Acting on the instructions of my Government, I have the honour to submit herewith Indonesia's report called for under paragraph 6 of Security Council resolution 1455 (2003) on the steps taken to implement the Al-Qaida/Taliban sanctions regime (see annex). I sincerely regret the fact that we were not able to send the report by the stipulated date. The report is set out according to the guidelines prepared by the Committee pursuant to paragraph 12 of Security Council resolution 1455 (2003). My Government stands ready to provide the Committee with any further information required regarding Indonesia's implementation of resolution 1455 (2003).

(*Signed*) Rezlan Ishar **Jenie**
Ambassador
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

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Annex to the letter dated 11 December 2003 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Indonesia to the United Nations addressed to the Chairman of the Committee

Report to the Security Council Committee established pursuant to Resolution 1267 (1999) pursuant to paragraphs 6 and 12 of Resolution 1455 (2003)

Republic of Indonesia

I. Introduction

1. **Please provide a description of activities, if any, by Usama Bin Laden, Al-Qaida, the Taliban and their associates in your country, the threat they pose to the country and the region, as well as likely trends.**

Indonesia has been victim of several terrorist attacks on its soil, including the largest in its history, which occurred in Bali, 12 October 2002, and the most recent at the Jakarta Marriott Hotel, on August 5, 2003. These attacks, have claimed hundreds of innocent lives and challenged the foundation of Indonesia's fledgling democracy.

Steps have been taken to investigate, hunt down and prosecute the perpetrators of those inhuman attacks. Under difficult circumstances, the Indonesian police have apprehended 14 key suspects directly involved in the Bali bombing and they are currently on trial. Police operations to unveil the Bali bombing have resulted with the further capture of around 85 individuals who had facilitated the bombing operation, including financing, storing of explosives, ammunitions, protecting of fugitives, withholding evidence, etc. They too are facing court. So far, 29 of them have been convicted, three of which have received capital punishment.

The police have also found and arrested 8 other suspects who were planning for more terrorist attacks along with weapons and bomb-making materials. Eleven people thought to be the perpetrators of the J.W. Marriott bomb attack on August 5, 2003 have been identified by the police and many of the suspects have been arrested. Investigation on this is continuing.

The links between the terrorist attacks in Indonesia to those of Al Qaida, Taliban or Usama bin Laden could be seen from the trial of the Bali Bombing case. The trial of Ali Gufron a.k.a Muklas, one of the person indicted in the Bali bombing case, heard a testimony of a Malaysian citizen, Wan Min bin Wan Mat, that he had channeled fundings he received from Hambali to Ali Gufron on several occasions. These funds according to him have originated in part from Al Qaida. In addition, some of the perpetrators of the Bali bombing case were once trained and fought against the Soviet Union in Afghanistan.

II. Consolidated List

2. **How has the 1267 Committee's List been incorporated within your legal system and your administrative structure, including financial supervision, police, immigration control, customs and consular authorities?**

Financial Supervision

Pursuant to UN SC Resolution no. 1267 (1999) and its Consolidated List, freezing of assets and accounts of individuals and entities connected to terrorist network is done by way of transmitting the said List by the Department of Foreign Affairs to the Office of the Attorney General and the Police. The Attorney General's office or the Police will then issue an order to freeze assets and accounts to all banks in Indonesia, through Bank Indonesia, as the highest banking authority. The result of the investigation on these individuals and entities will then be forwarded to the Attorney General with a copy to Bank Indonesia. To date, Bank Indonesia has forwarded to all banks, seven freeze orders by the Attorney General, the most recent was the request made on 5 March 2003. Based on the investigation at all banks, no single account was found to be related to any individual or entity on the List.

In supervising the financial institutions and preventing them from becoming targets and means to a crime, the following measures have been taken:

a. Bank Indonesia has issued Regulation No. 3/10/PBI/2001 on "Know Your Customer" principle on June 2001 and No. 3/23/PBI/2001 on December 2001 on its amendments. "Know Your Customer" principle basically requires banks to implement policies and procedure in accepting customers, identifying customers, monitoring accounts and transactions of customer, and other policies and procedures related to the principle of "Know Your Customer" ;

b. The Head of the Capital Market Supervisory Agency (Bapepam) has issued a Decree No. KEP-02/PM/2003 on "Know Your Customer" principle on 15 January 2003 which covers securities companies, fund management companies and custodian banks;

c. Decree of the Minister of Finance No. 45/KMK.06/2003 on "Know Your Customer" principle of 30 January 2003 which covers insurance financial institution, pension funds, financing companies.

Law No. 15/2002 on Money Laundering, enacted on 17 April 2002, requires financial institutions, including but not limited to banks, insurance, financing companies, security companies to submit STR (Suspicious Transaction Reports) and CTR (Cash Transaction Reports) to INTRAC (Indonesian Financial Transactions Report and Analysis Center) when such transactions occur.

The law also requires anyone carrying an amount of 100 million IDR into and out of Indonesian territory to report to the Directorate General of Custom and Excise.

Thus far, the Special Unit for Banking Investigation of Bank Indonesia has received 236 STRs, 26 of which have been forwarded to the Police for further investigation and due process of law.

In addition, Parliament has also passed Law No. 15/2003 on the Enactment of Government Regulation in lieu of Law No. 1/2002 on Anti Terrorism. This law strongly asserts that act of terrorism is a crime and to prevent the financing of terrorist networks, it stipulates:

- Article 11 — imprisonment of a minimum of 3 years and maximum of 15 years to anyone who provides or collect funds for act of terrorism

- Article 12 — imprisonment of a minimum of 3 years and maximum of 15 years to anyone —who provides or collects materials to devise explosives, etc

- Article 13 —imprisonment of a minimum of 3 years and maximum of 15 years to anyone who gives assistance or facilitates perpetrators to a terrorist act by providing or lending monies or goods or other properties.

Police, Immigration Control and Consular authorities

Police Criminal Investigation Corps has a special unit that deals with terrorism both administratively (data base) as well as operationally. To handle large-scale cases, the Corps has established an Anti-Terror Task Force.

The Directorate General of Immigration maintains a list of people that are prevented from entering or leaving Indonesian territory for a specific time limit. The Directorate General of Immigration can incorporate into the above list, names of individuals who are suspected of being involved with the Al-Qaida network based on Article 17 (a) Law No. 9 of 1992 on Immigration which stipulates: "Refusal of entry to foreigners is enforced when such foreigner is known to be or is suspected of being involved in international criminal syndicate". Request to add new names into the list are based on, among others, the need to maintain and uphold the security and defense of the state. (Art. 11 paragraph 1 (d) and Art. 15 paragraph 1 (c)). For urgent reasons, the Head of Police can request the incorporation of names into the list (Joint Decision of the Minister for Justice, Attorney General, and Head of Police No: M.01.IL.01.02. Year 1998, No: Kep/008/JA/2/1998, No Pol: Kep/01/II/1998 concerning Direct Request from Police Officials to Immigration Officials in case of emergency to bar the entrance and escape of suspect from Indonesian territory.

The Directorate of Consular Affairs of the Department of Foreign Affairs will consult with related agencies to incorporate into the list names of people being prevented from entering or leaving Indonesian territory, names of individuals suspected of having links to terrorism and it will give instruction to Indonesian representative in order to refuse their visa application. Thus, any individual whose name appear on the list will not be permitted to enter Indonesian territory.

3. **Have you encountered any problem with implementation with regard to the names and identifying information as currently included in the List? If so, please describe these problems.**

The absence of a single (integrated) national citizen identity system impedes the identification process conducted by banks and other financial institution towards accounts of individual customer. In investigating name of individuals/entities within the List, banks and financial institutions have found 2 names that are identical with those that are on the List. Direct verification by a special investigative team from Bank Indonesia found no significant amount of money under those suspicious names.

In identifying the names that appear on the List, the Indonesian Police employs photographs and fingerprints of individuals. The perpetrators of terrorist act usually use several aliases or false names in conducting their operations.

The Directorate General of Immigration has taken preventive measures such as instructing the Heads of Immigration Offices throughout Indonesia to apprehend individuals suspected of being involved in the Al-Qaida network based on request from relevant authorities.

4. **Have your authorities identified inside your territory any designated individuals or entities? If so, please outline the actions that have been taken.**

Measures have been taken by circulating the name of those individuals suspected of being involved with the Al-Qaida network to all Immigration Offices in Indonesia as a follow up of the request from other authorized and relevant institutions. The Directorate General of Immigration has also instructed the Heads of Immigration Offices to arrest suspected individuals and bring them to the Directorate General of Immigration.

On January 9, 2003 the Directorate General of Immigration has issued a letter no. F4-IL.01.10-3-0061 to monitor two members of Al-Qaida who is thought to be in Indonesia:

a. Ahmad Mahmud Salih, aka Ratti, aka Abu Salama, Jordanian nationality

b. Abu Mus'Ab Al-Zarqawi, Jordanian nationality

The office of the Attorney General has also been informed of this development and has issued order to its branch offices throughout Indonesia to monitor the whereabouts of those two individuals.

5. **Please submit to the Committee, to the extent possible, the names of the individuals or entities associated with Usama bin Laden or members of the Taliban or Al-Qaida that have not been included in the List, unless to do so would compromise investigations or enforcement actions.**

Thus far, the result of the Indonesian intelligence investigations on the possible involvement of other Indonesian nationals in international terrorist network, including Al-Qaida, have not shown any evidence of their involvement. To improve information gathering, Indonesia has maintained cooperation with intelligence services of the ASEAN countries as well as with countries outside the region.

As to other names that are not included in the List, Indonesia maintains the view that it is imperative to obtain firm evidence of their involvement with the Al-Qaida network.

6. **Have any listed individuals or entities brought a lawsuit or engaged in legal proceedings against your authorities for inclusion in the List? Please specify and elaborate, as appropriate.**

To date, there are no individuals or entities who have brought a lawsuit or engaged in legal proceedings against Indonesian authorities.

7. **Have you identified any of the listed individuals as nationals or residents of your country? Do your authorities have any relevant information about them not already included in the List? If so, please provide this information to the Committee as well as similar information on listed entities, as available.**

Yassin Sywal aka Mubarok, Imam Samudra, Muklas aka Ali Gufron, Parlindungan Siregar, Aris Munandar and Fathur Rohman Al Ghozi, Agus Dwikarna, Mohammad Iqbal Abdurrahman and Nurjaman Riduan Isamuddin are Indonesian nationals. The last two have Permanent Resident Permit in Malaysia. Of those listed above, Muklas and Imam Samudra have been convicted and sentenced to capital punishment by the district court in Bali, Indonesia, respectively on October 2 and September 10, 2003. Fathur Rochman Al Ghozi was killed in the Phillipines on October 12, 2003, Nurjaman Riduan Isamuddin aka Hambali is currently under US custody, Mohammad Iqbal Abdurrahman is detained by the Malaysian authorities and Agus Dwikarna is being detained in the Phillipines. Yassin Sywal, Parlindungan Siregar and Aris Munandar are still at large.

8. **According to your national legislation, if any, please describe any measures you have taken to prevent entities and individuals from recruiting or supporting Al-Qaida members in carrying out activities inside your country, and to prevent individuals from participating in Al-Qaida training camps established in your territory or in another country.**

The Police continues to intensively monitor locations suspected of being training camps for terrorist groups. It also closely monitors the border areas with Southern Philippines, Southern Thailand, and Malaysia.

III. Financial and Economics Assets Freeze

9. **Please describe briefly:**

- **the domestic legal basis to implement the asset freeze required by the resolution above;**
- **any impediments under your domestic law in this context and steps taken to address them.**

The procedure for freezing the accounts and assets at banks and financial institutions are based on the following instruments :

a. Circular Letter of the Commander of the Indonesian Police Force No. 028/9/I/DK/67 dated 13 September 1967 on the freezing of deposits/ funds/ accounts

b. Letter of the Deputy Attorney General for Special Affairs, on behalf of the Attorney General No. B278/D.2/6/69 dated 26 June 1969 on the confiscation of bank accounts

c. Letter of the Deputy of Operation Affairs, on behalf of the Chief of the Indonesian Police No. 4/260/TPC/DEOP/X/70 dated 31 October 1970 on the confiscation of bank accounts

d. Joint Decision Letter of the Attorney General, Chief of Indonesian Police and the Governor of Indonesian Central Bank No. KEP 126/1997, KEP/10/XI/1997, 30/6/KEP/GBI dated 6 November 1997 on the cooperation to address criminal acts in the banking sector.

e. Regulation of the Indonesian Central Bank No. 2/19/PBI/2000 dated 7 September 2000.

No impediments have been encountered in its implementation, since the freezing of assets/accounts can be executed by the police and public attorney, who have full authority to do so, through Bank Indonesia. Such freezing do not require a special permit from Bank Indonesia.

10. **Please describe any structures or mechanism in place within your government to identify and investigate Usama bin Laden, Al-Qaida or Taliban-related financial networks, or those who provide support to them within your jurisdiction. Please indicate, as appropriate, how your efforts are coordinated nationally, regionally and/or internationally.**

The mechanism/procedure that has been taken by the Government of Indonesia to identify and investigate assets of Usama bin Laden, Al Qaeda or Taliban and their network is by coordinating amongst governmental institutions, ie: Department of Foreign Affairs, the Office of the Attorney General, Bank Indonesia and all the banks. This mechanism has been formalized/institutionalized and to date, the Indonesian Government has issued 7 (seven) freezing orders. In addition to that, steps have also been taken towards freezing the assets of additional individuals listed on the 9 September 2003 consolidated list.

In the context of cooperation against international terrorism, the Special Unit for Banking Investigation of Bank Indonesia and INTRAC has assisted US Customs and Federal Bureau of Investigation in terms of identification and exchange of information connected to international terrorism.

INTRAC, as a financial intelligence unit (FIU) has signed MoU with Thailand's AMLO and Malaysian FIU. INTRAC has also offered similar cooperation (by way of signing MoUs) with other FIUs, ie: FinCEN (Financial Crime Enforcement Network, USA), Austrac (Australian Financial Reports and Analysis Centre), Hongkong FIU, New Zealand FIU, STRO (Suspicious Transaction Reports Office) Singapore, NCIS (National Criminal Intelligence Service) UK. In the long term INTRAC plans to widen its cooperation with other FIUs, aimed at sharing financial intelligence.

In the effort to widen international cooperation in preventing money laundering and terrorist financing, Indonesia became a member of the Asia Pacific Group on Money Laundering in 2001. INTRAC is also working to become a member of the EGMONT Group in 2004.

11. **Please convey the steps banks and/or other financial institutions are required to take to locate and identify assets attributable to, or for the benefit of, Usama bin Laden or members of Al-Qaida or Taliban, or associated entities or individuals. Please indicate how these requirements are enforced, including the names and activities of agencies responsible for oversight.**

As has already been mentioned earlier, banks have responded positively to the mechanism/procedure to freeze assets or accounts.

Furthermore, "Know Your Customer" principle requires banks and other financial institutions to put in place internal policy and procedures as means to among other know the profile and characteristic of potential customers and their business activities, so that banks and other financial institutions are convinced that the money belonging to the customers are not derived from any crime, including terrorism.

Prior to doing business with potential customers, banks and other financial institutions are required to gather information on their identity, aims and goals of their business venture and other relevant information in order to know the customers potential profile and the identity of other parties, in the case that the potential customer acts on behalf of another party. They are also required to keep customer records for 5 years including updating old customer records, and to identify and to report suspicious transactions to INTRAC. The identity of potential customer should be supported by relevant documents. Banks and financial institutions must take time to check the authenticity of these supporting documents.

To apply the "Know Your Customer" principles, banks and other financial institutions are required to establish a special unit and/or appoint an officer in charge for its implementation.

All financial authorities in Indonesia such as Bank Indonesia, which oversees the banking sector, Ministry of Finance, which oversees the non-bank financial institutions, and Bapepam which oversees the capital market, should monitor the performance of the "Know Your Customer" principle in their respective industry.

12. **Resolution 1455 (2003) calls on Member States to provide "a comprehensive summary of frozen assets of listed individuals and entities". Please provide a list of the assets that have been frozen in accordance with this resolution. This list should also include assets frozen pursuant to resolution 1267 (1999), 1333(2001) and 1390 (2002). Please include, to the extent possible, in each listing the following information:**

- **Identification (s) of the person or entities whose assets have been frozen,**
- **A description of the nature of the assets frozen (i.e. bank deposits, securities, business assets, precious commodities, works of art, real estate property, and other assets),**
- **The value of assets frozen.**

Based on reports compiled from the police as of September 13, 2003, below are bank accounts that have been identified as belonging to individuals on the consolidated list, as follows:

No.	Name	Name of Bank
1.	Imam Samudra aka Abdul Aziz, Abu Umar, Fais Yunshar (Nationality: Indonesian)	Bank BNI Serang Branch Name of owner: Abdul Aziz, Ir. Bank BNI, Medan Branch Name of owner: Alfian Yadri Hutabarat Bank BCA, Serang Branch Name of owner: Abdul Aziz
2.	DR. Azhari bin Husin aka Alan (Nationality: Malaysian)	Bank BNI, Bengkulu Branch Name of owner: Sardona Siliwangi Bank BII, Padang Atas Branch Name of owner: Ahmad Muttaqin

13. **Please indicate whether you have released pursuant to resolution 1452 (2003) any funds, financial assets or economic assets that had previously been frozen as being related to Usama bin Laden or members of the Al-Qaida or Taliban or associated individuals or entities. If so, please provide reasons, amounts of frozen or released and dates.**

So far, there have been no reports of any release of funds, financial assets or economic assets.

14. **Pursuant to resolution 1455 (2003), 1390 (2001), 1333 (2000) and 1267 (1999), States are to ensure that no funds, financial assets or economic resources are made available, directly or indirectly, to Listed individuals or entities or for their benefit, by nationals or by any persons within their territory. Please indicate the domestic legal basis, including a brief description of laws, regulations and/or procedures in place in your country to control the movements of such funds or assets to designated individuals and entities. This section should include a description of:**

- **The methodology, if any, used to inform banks and other financial institutions of the restrictions placed upon individuals or entities listed by the Committee, or who have otherwise been identified as members or associates of Al-Qaida or the Taliban. This section should include and indication of the types of institution informed and the methods used.**

- **Required bank-reported procedures, if any, including the use of Suspicious Transaction Reports (STR), and how such reports are reviewed and evaluated.**

- **Requirements, if any, placed on financial institutions other than banks to provide STR, and how such reports are reviewed and evaluated.**

- **Restrictions or regulations, if any, placed on the movement of precious commodities such as gold, diamonds and other related items.**

- **Restrictions or regulations, if any, applicable to alternate to alternate remittance systems such as — or similar to — "hawala", as well as on charities, cultural and other non-profit organizations engaged in the collection and disbursement of funds for social or charitable purposes.**

Currently, Indonesia has an anti-money laundering and suppression of terrorist financing regime with the enactment of Law No. 15/2002 on Money Laundering, and the application of "Know Your Customer" principles by respective financial institutions. Based on the above law and the "Know Your Customer" principles, the flow of funds or assets to individuals or entities linked to terrorism can be monitored through the Suspicious Transaction Report (STR), Cash Transaction Report (CTR), or through report on the flow of money entering or leaving the territory of the Republic of Indonesia.

Indonesia is developing an anti-money laundering and suppression of terrorist financing regime based on domestic needs and prevailing international standards (40 + 8 Recommendations of the Financial Action Task Force on Money Laundering (FATF) and its revision). In this connection, on 16 September 2003, the Indonesian parliament has adopted the amendment of Law No. 15/2002, which have accommodated inputs from the FATF, as follows:

a. Deleting the threshold of 500 million IDR on the definition of proceeds of crimes (Article 2);

b. Broadening the definition of suspicious financial transaction so that it encompasses transaction on proceed of crime and cancelled transaction;

c. Reducing the deadline of the report on STR and CTR from 14 (fourteen) to 3 (three) working days;

d. Adding regulation on anti-tipping off, or the prohibition to inform that STR has been compiled and reported.

e. Providing additional provisions on Mutual Legal Assistance with other countries;

f. Adding predicate crimes by including gambling, illegal logging, prostitution, crime on capital market, crime on insurance and manipulation of taxes.

On 16 September 2003, the Indonesian parliament has adopted the amendments which have accommodated the above inputs.

Restriction of movement of precious commodities:

The anti-money laundering and suppression of terrorist financing regime in Indonesia does not specifically regulate the purchase of gold, diamond and other precious commodities, alternative remittance system or special monitoring on non-profit organization.

The available regulations on precious commodities only restrict the movement of gold. The Decrees of the Minister of Industry and Trade No. 558/MPP/Kep/12/1998 and No. 118/MPP/Kep/2003, stipulates that any corporation intending to export gold should obtain approval from the Minister of Industry and Trade. Meanwhile, restriction on the movement of other precious commodities are still under consideration.

IV. Travel Ban

15. **Please provide an outline of the legislative and/or administrative measures, if any, taken to implement the travel ban.**

Clearing House of the Department of Foreign Affairs and the Department of Justice and Human Rights are the official fora of relevant institutions within the Government that screen visa application, especially from troubled countries. Various reasons can be cited to bar an individual from obtaining visa, including connection to terrorist activities.

Based on articles 11-23 of Law No. 9/1992 on Immigration, individuals suspected of being involved in Al-Qaida network can be prevented from entering or leaving Indonesian territory.

16. **Have you included the names of the listed individuals in your national "stop list" or border checkpoint list? Please briefly outline steps taken and any problem encountered.**

Based on Once request from authorized officials/institution the Directorate General of Immigration will incorporate the name of individuals into the list of people that are prevented from entering or leaving Indonesian territory, the new information shall be circulated to all Immigration checkpoints throughout the country.

17. **How often do you transmit the updated List to your border control authorities? Do you possess the capability of searching List data using electronic means at all your entry points?**

The circulation of the list of people prevented from entering or leaving Indonesian territory is sent every April and October (twice a year). However, any updates of information will be forwarded to the Immigration checkpoints by facsimile, telephone or mail as soon as they become available. Electronic access is available only in several Immigration checkpoints.

18. **Have you stopped any of the listed individuals at any of your border points or while transiting your territory? If so, please provide additional information, as appropriate.**

So far, officials in Immigration checkpoints and police officers have not found any individuals whose name appears on the List.

19. **Please provide an outline of the measures, if any, taken to incorporate the List in the reference database of your Consular offices. Have your visa-issuing authorities identified any visa application whose name appears on the List?**

When a visa applicant is included in the list of people prevented from entering or leaving Indonesian territory, his/her visa application will be refused and it will be informed to the relevant authorities in Jakarta.

The consular section of Indonesian Embassies or Consulates receives on a regular basis from the Directorate General of Immigration, updated list of people prevented from entering or leaving Indonesian territory.

V. Arms Embargo

20. **What measures, if any, do you now have in place to prevent the acquisition of conventional arms and weapons of mass destruction (WMD) by Usama bin Laden, members of Al-Qaida organization and the Taliban and other individuals, groups, undertakings and entities associated with them? What kind of export control do you have in place to prevent the above targets from obtaining the items and technology necessary for weapons development and production?**

Measures to prevent the acquisition of conventional weapons

In 1960, the Head of the Indonesian National Police received the authority to monitor and control the ownership of small arms and light weapons by civilians. Afterward, in 1991 and 2000, the enforcement of this law was outlined under the Implementation Guidance of the Head of the Indonesian National Police. Currently, the Indonesian National Police, in coordination with the National Intelligence Unit of the Indonesian Armed Forces and the Department of Treasury, particularly the Directorate General of Customs and Excise, performs mandated duties of monitoring and controlling small arms and light weapons in Indonesia in order to prevent its misuse and the proliferation of illicit trafficking. In addition, administrative measures in place to control arms is the Presidential Instruction No. 9/1976 on Intensifying Control of Firearms.

Measures to prevent the acquisition of weapons of mass destruction

To prevent the theft of nuclear material and the sabotage of nuclear facilities, Indonesia has signed the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material and ratified it in 1986 with Presidential Decree no. 49/1986. The guidelines for the physical protection of radioactive material against its misuse is regulated by the Decree of the Head of the Indonesian Nuclear Energy Control Board No.02P/Ka BAPETEN/VI-99.

The import and circulation of hazardous materials (biological and chemical) is regulated by the Decree of the Minister of Industry and Trade No. 254/MPP/Kep/7/2000. This decree is meant to control and monitor the use of these materials according to their function and to prevent their misuse.

21. **What measures, if any, have you adopted to criminalize the violation of the arms embargo directed at Usama bin Laden, members of Al-Qaida organization and the Taliban and other individuals, groups, undertakings and entities associated with them?**

a. The monitoring and control of arms by Indonesian security authorities is conducted and aimed at all groups who might attempt to illegally posses arms, including the group of Usama Bin Laden and members of Al-Qaida.

b. License to possess arms among civilians are granted, on a selective bases by the Police, particularly to individuals, whose position are vulnerable against crimes.

22. **Please describe how your arms/arms broker licensing system, if any, can prevent Usama bin Laden, members of Al-Qaida organization and the Taliban and other individuals, groups, undertakings and entities associated with them from obtaining items under the established arms embargo.**

The permission to trade in arms is given by the Police in cooperation with the Customs . The intelligence unit of the Armed Forces shall assist in its monitoring.

23. **Do you have any safeguards that the weapons and ammunition produced within your country will not be diverted/used by Usama bin Laden, members of Al-Qaida organization and the Taliban and other individuals, groups, undertakings and entities associated?**

a. All weapons, ammunitions and explosives produced by State-Owned Companies are exclusively ordered by the Indonesian military and police or other governmental institutions, not traded freely.

b. The security standard applied to safeguarding weapons, ammunitions and explosives which are under the possession of the Indonesian Armed Forces, the Indonesian Police forces and other government institutions authorized to carry such devices are conducted in accordance to the available procedures within their respective institutions/agencies. The administrative data collection/ recording is carried out strictly, the outflow and inflow of weapons, ammunitions and explosives from the warehouses is also strictly coded and supervised.

c. Physical security while storing them in the warehouse has been arranged in such a way as to prevent the loss or the transfer of weapons, ammunitions and explosives to the hands of the irresponsible.

VI. Assistance and Conclusion

24. **Would your state be willing or able to provide assistance to other States to help them implement the measures contained in the above-mentioned resolutions? If so, please provide additional details or proposals.**

Indonesia would be willing or able to provide assistance to other States to help them implement the measures contained in the above mentioned resolutions. So far, INTRAC has established and maintained network with similar institutions in other countries in the implementation of Anti-Money Laundering Policy; and some countries have concluded an MOU with INTRAC. The Indonesian Police has established cooperation as well with other countries' police forces in combating terrorism.

25. **Please identify areas, if any, of any incomplete implementation of the Taliban/Al-Qaida sanctions regime, and where you believe specific assistance or capacity building would improve your ability to implement the above sanctions regime.**

With the view to increase the effective implementation of the policy, an amendment to the Law of Anti-Money Laundering is currently in process, particularly giving due consideration to suggestions from the Financial Action Task Force on Money Laundering (FATF).

The absence of the single and integrated national citizen identity system has inhibit the work of the INTRAC and the intelligence community in effectively identifying potential terrorist.

Areas where specific assistance would be required to help improve ability to implement the sanctions regime are:

- Money laundering capacity could be enhanced with additional expertise training and the provisions of information technology in the field of detection, police/investigation, custom and immigration.
- training and provisions of equipment to bolster territorial and border control in order to prevent smuggling of weapons, etc.

26. **Please include any additional information you believe pertinent.**